

齐齐哈尔东郊东方白鹳繁殖 情况的调查与观察

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摘 要

1969~1986年期间,曾在1969~1970,1978~1979,1980~1984,和1986共10个年分里每年有一对东方白鹳(*Ciconia ciconia boyciana* Swinhoe)先后在7个地点营巢繁殖,本文总结了10次营巢与繁殖情况,并对其繁殖过程机率作了时间空间分析。

关键词: 东方白鹳, 繁殖过程机率, 时间和空间分析。

调查方法与结果

1980年5月我们曾得到扎龙保护区送来一只被射杀的白鹳,做了标本并调查了当年繁殖情况,1981年我们在No6号巢做了全过程的繁殖生态习性的观察,1982~1985笔者

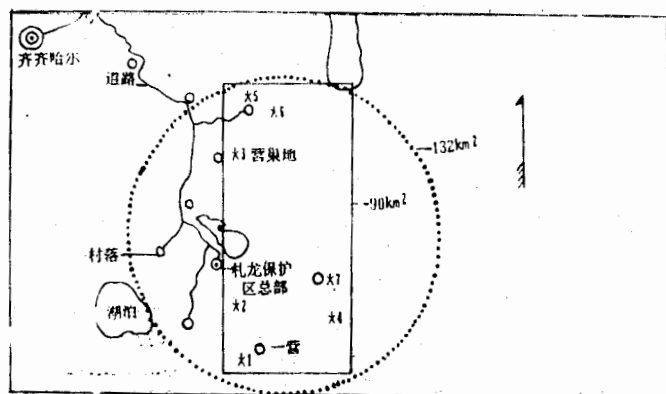


图1 1969~1986齐市东郊白鹳营巢地示意图

Map 1 The nesting places in eastern suburban district of Qiqihar from 1969 to 1986

每年在白鹤繁殖期到各村落繁殖地点调查繁殖情况, 同时根据鹤白各营巢点都在附近农民视野内通过向村民调查得到1969~1979年期间断续繁殖情况, 1986年, 札龙保护区吴

表1. 1969~1986齐市东郊东方白鹤营巢繁殖情况调查表。

• Table 1 Investigation on the Oriental White-storks nesting in eastern suburban district of Qiqihar, 1969—1986

巢址编号 Nested spots number	时间 (年) The times (years)	营巢位置地名 The names of nested places	产卵数 Eggs' Number	雏鸟数 Nestlings number	结 果 The results
No 1	1969	赵 凯 Zhaukai	4	3	三只雏鹤被捕捉为公园笼鸟, 一枚卵破坏 Three nestling were became captive in park, one egg broken
No 2	1970	唐土岗子 Tangtugangze	—	—	巢被人破坏 The nest broken by man
No 3	1978	东官地 Dongguandii	—	—	" "
No 4	1979	唐土岗子铁塔上 Tangtugangze on the iron tower	—	—	" "
No 5	1980	长沟北 North Tsanggo	3	1	雌亲鸟被射杀, 一枚未受精卵, 另一卵破坏, 一雏鸟人工饲养后返回自然种群 The femal of parent died for hunting, only one nestling were lived. and return to nature one egg unfer-tilized, other egg broken.
No 6	1981	长沟东 East Tsanggo	4	3	一枚未受精卵, 二雏鹤死亡, 存活一只幼鹤加入自然种群 One egg unfertilized, only one nestling were survival two nestling died.
	1982	" "	5	4	一枚未受精卵两只幼鹤被捕捉, 两只幼鹤加入自然种群 One egg unfertilized two nestling became for captive twonesling became for captive other two added nature population
	1983	" "	2		两枚卵被风吹落 Two eggs fellen by wind
	1984	" "	1	—	未受精卵 Unfeetilized egg
No 7	1986	唐土岗子 Tangtugangze	3	—	受人为干扰弃巢 Interferanc by man
计 Total	次 10(times)/18(years)	年	卵 22(eggs)	出雏 11(nestling out of shells)	

* 1970—1977 & 1985 未曾在这里营巢

did not nesting thise area

长申同志给我提供了他在 No7 号巢观察到产 3 枚卵和他观察到白鹳弃巢的结果。经过多次调查核实认定, 在这里除了 1969~1986 年中 10 次营巢繁殖情况外, 也认定了 1971~1977, 和 1985 年共 8 个年分未曾在这里繁殖, 我们观察与调查结果如图 1, 表 1 所示:

因为 1980 年 1 只雌鹳曾被射杀, 可以肯定 1980 与 1981 年前后并非固定一对亲鸟, 1981 年后对亲鸟我们也未做过环志或标志, 也不能科学地认定为固定一对亲鸟, 但在我们观察与调查的 18 个年分中, 在东郊这个营巢地区域里, 每个繁殖年分只有一对在这里断续繁殖。试将在这个繁殖区内 18 个年分中每年繁殖情况做时间机率的分析, 提供对

表2

1969~1986年齐市东郊白鹳繁殖情况统计表

Table 2 The state on the nesting, egg-laying, survival of the white storks 1969—1986

时间 (年)	营巢次数	产卵次数	产卵数量	卵的出雏鸟数	雏鸟成活数量	繁殖成功次数
	10	7	22	11	9	4
雏鸟情况						
	未营巢次数	未产卵次数	卵损失数量	死亡	被人捕捉	加入自然种群数
18	8	3	11	2	5	4

表3

1969~1986年期间各巢白鹳在齐市东郊繁殖情况的机率统计表

营巢成功率	产卵成功率	卵的孵化率	雏鸟存活率	繁殖成功率	18年中自然增长率	
Nesting success rate	success rate of egg-laying	Hatchability	Nestling survival rate	Breeding success rate	Increase rat of the white stork within 18 years	
				营巢成功育 18年中育出		
				出雏鸟次数 雏鸟次数	(Yr)	(Ar)
				Nestling survival times/10	Nestling survival times/18	
10/18=0.56	7/10=0.70 7/18=0.39	11/22=0.50	9/11=0.82	4/10=0.40	4/18=0.22	0.095 0.061
营巢失败率	产卵失败率	孵化失败率	雏鸟死亡率	繁殖失败率	野外自然增长率损失	
Failure rate of nesting	Failure rate of egg-laying	Failure of hatchability	Nestling death rate	Breeding failure rate	Increase rate nature loss	
				营巢后失败率 年失败率		
				After nested failure rate	Failed within 18 years	
8/18=0.44	3/10=0.30	11/22=0.50	2/11=0.18	6/10=0.60	14/18=0.78	0.095-0.061=0.034

东方白鹳生物学研究与保护工作参考。根据表1记录结果统计在表2。

根据表2统计结果做机率分析列入表3。

齐市东郊白鹳繁殖情况问题的分析

1. 繁殖个体数量少, 营巢机率低。

在齐市东郊多年, 每个繁殖年分里只有一对营巢, 它们分别先后在7个位置营巢, 面积大约为 $90\sim 132\text{Km}^2$, 营巢机率低, 18年中只有10个巢次记录, 机率为56%, 原因是缺少适合更多的白鹳繁殖的营巢条件, 即很少有能提供它们能营巢又不受干扰的高大树木或其它能营巢物体, 另外营巢受人干扰, 10次营巢却有3次被人拆毁。

2. 产卵成功次数, 产卵成功率因人为干扰而减少。

营巢成功共10巢次, 有7巢次产卵成功, 产卵成功率为70% (产卵巢次/营巢巢次数), 年产卵成功率为38.9% (产卵巢次/18个调查年分); 因人为干扰产卵成功率下降了30%, 年产卵成功率下降了16.7%。

3. 卵的损失率高, 出雏率低。

18年里7个产卵巢次, 共产22枚卵, 出雏11只, 卵的损失率为50%。卵的损失原因有:

(1) 自然因素。

A、4枚无精卵占卵总数的18.2%。

B、1983年两枚卵被风吹落, 造成卵的损失率9.09%, 繁殖一次失败, 降低繁殖成功率10% (占营巢次数比率), 年繁殖成功率降低0.55%。

(2) 人为因素:

18年中因人为干扰 (观察损巢) 造成白鹳产卵后繁殖失败一次, 降低年繁殖成功率0.55%。卵的损失率; 3枚卵占总数量的13.6%。

前述1983年两枚被风吹落的间接原因是, 1982年巢上部树枝被锯掉, 经过两年白鹳不断续巢, 使上部巢缘无树枝依托, 造成巢底平凸, 产在巢缘的卵不能向心集中, 致使被风吹落, 这也是人为的措施不当造成的。

另外1969和1981年各有1枚卵未出雏而被破坏的卵; 因未经检查是否未受精卵? 损失原因不清。

4. 雏鸟成活率与年自然增长率下降的原因。

18年中成活了9只幼鹳, 年自然增长率 (Y_r) 为0.095, 而加入自然种群的只有4只, 故实际野外的年自然增长率 (A_r) 为0.061。损失与失败的原因有:

(1) 保护区建立前, 乱捕滥猎无人管理, 1969~1978年10年里只有一次繁殖成功, 育出了3只幼鹳, 但全被居民捕捉卖到公园。如果这3只加入到自然种群, 则其年自然增长率应是0.0836。换句话说, 由于这3只幼鹳被捕捉, 使年自然增长率下降了0.0226。

(2) 保护区建立后, 仍有2只幼鹳被捕捉收养, 如果这两只加入自然种群则为6只, 年自然增长率应为0.077, 这两只鹳幼被收养使其实际年自然增长率下降了0.016。

(3) 1981年,研究者一时靠近巢时不慎惊动亲鸟惶惶离巢使1只幼鹳被踏死,另1只幼鹳自然死亡,如果这两只幼鹳成活则这里繁殖的幼鹳为11只,18年的年增长率不是0.095,而是0.104,因这两只幼鹳死亡年自然增长率(Y_r)减少了0.009。如果把这两只幼鹳计算到野外实际年增长率(A_r)里应为0.077,损失0.016。

5. 繁殖成功率与失败率。

我们把完成繁殖全过程,育出幼鸟成功次数与营巢次数比率做为繁殖成功率,把前者与调查年数比率做为年繁殖成功率,其结果是:繁殖成功率为4/10,年繁殖成功率为4/18,即22%。失败率分别为60%和78%。

这个地区18年的调查统计,每个繁殖年分一对白鹳繁殖成功率与失败率相对变化与人类的肆意破坏及采取保护措施正相关。1969~1978年期间无人管理,乱捕滥猎,10年中仅有一次繁殖成功;在1979~1986年期间建立保护区加强了管理与保护,1980年严肃处理射杀雌鹳的肇事者后,刹住了乱捕滥猎风。在此期间观察的7次营巢中,有3次孵出雏鸟。但随之而来的是研究工作与保护措施不当,干扰了繁殖成功率的提高,带来一定损失。

6. 白鹳后一代的情况。

这个地域,1969年以来共育出9只后代,其中4只加入自然种群中,1981年我们环志了1只幼鹳,采用国际通用的红色脚环,环号为齐BDCOI 5,限于条件至今未掌握这4只野生后代信息。其余5只笼鸟,有2只(1只有在1983年,另一只在1986年)已发育成鸟在饲养中死亡,另3只未见繁殖成功。

保护与招引建议

1. 根据齐齐哈尔地区情况,在繁殖地区,建议在远离村落的丘岗,栽植高大树木,在可能营巢的大树上设置人工巢基,或树立有巢基的柱架,为更多的白鹳能在这里营巢提供条件,进行人工招引。

2. 做更多的考察工作,对新发现的繁殖地立即采取保护措施,尤其是对靠近繁殖地的渔民做深入宣传。依靠当地领导、群众加强保护。

3. 提高保护管理水平,避免措施不当而造成损失。

4. 对狩猎者加强管理,深入教育,对肆意伤害珍禽,违反野生动物保护法令者进行严肃处理。

讨 论

根据我们在本地区多年观察所见,并参照东方白鹳国内外繁殖地资料,其目前繁殖地主要在苏联远东地区,包括连接我国边界的黑龙江北岸及北向苏联境内的入海段的黑龙江两岸,还有乌苏里江右岸(V. E. FLINT 等西巴耶夫等1976)。我国繁殖地为黑龙江省东北部,包括乌苏里江支流的雅鲁河,浓江、七星河,挠力河,还有汇入松花江的嘟噜河(马逸清等,1981~1984),梧桐河流域(笔者1985)。另外齐齐哈尔市郊

区, 吉林省向海自然保护区有零星个体繁殖, (笔者1969~1986, 吴志刚1987) 此外大兴安岭东麓也有个别营巢报告(金龙荣, 1987)。从目前东方白鹳繁殖地分布来看, 可以把齐齐哈尔与吉林向海两个地方看做东鹳方白繁殖地的西南边缘。因而这两个地方保护好, 这个繁殖地可能得到巩固, 繁殖个体的数量有可能增加, 否则可能从这里减退, 繁殖领域也将从这里消失。

2. 齐齐哈尔郊区每年在这里繁殖的白鹳是否为一对, 1980年以前无法证实, 1981年后根据连续观察, 从形态外观认定为一对亲鸟, 结合国际资料, 认为1只雄鹳, 或一对亲鸟可能连续多年在一个地区繁殖。根据我们观察这些年分里只有一巢, 以此做连续时间空间分析, 对其生物学研究和保护研究都有一定参考价值。

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AN OBSERVATION & INVESTIGATION ON BREEDING SITUATION OF THE ORIENTAL WHITE STORKS IN QIQIHAR SUBURBAN DISTRICT

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We have made investigations and observations on the bred situation of the Oriental white storks (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana* Swinhoe) in the east suburb of Qiqihar from 1969 to 1986. The birds nested at 7 places, where located the N 47°9'—47°19' and the E 124°128'—124°21'. the total surface of the area is about 90-132 Km². The bred situation and their nested spots distribution show in the map 1 and the table 1.

In order to tell the breeding circumstance of the white storks in the suburb

of *Qiqihar*, we use the table 2 and 3 to show the rates of nesting, egg-laying, hatchability, nestling survival, and their increase rate with those compared with the rates of failed and losses within 18 years.

We take up the problems to solved in the breeding of the Oriental White Storks.

1 The rarity of breeding number and the low of nesting rate.

2 The successful times of egg-laying and its rate were decreased for the interference of the human. (see table 1-3)

3 The rate of egg loss and low rate of nestling, In 18 years 22 eggs were laid, only 11 were succeeded, 11 lost is about 50%. The causes are as following

(1) Natural factors

In 1983, 2 eggs were cost by wind directly about 9.09% lost of the total. The successful rate of breeding decreased by 10 percent, it's about 5.6% a year. They were 4 eggs unfertilized about 18.2%.

(2) Human factors

In 18 years, 3 eggs were lost by human directly, about 13.6% of the total. and the success rate of breeding decreased by 10%.

4 The Low rate of the nestling surviving.

In 18 years 9 nestling were survived, Actually increase rate of a year should be 0.095(Yr). In fact rate is only 0.061 (Ar). The reasons are as following:

(1) Befor the establishment of the reserve 3 young birds, but they caught by inhabitants and sold to park, if are survived the three young birds added to nature the actual increase rate should be $\frac{\text{for } \ln 9 - \ln 2}{18} = 0.836$.

(2) For the necessity of the reserve, 2 young once were caught or it, made the (Ar) from 0.077 to 0.061 (same as (1) mentioned).

(3) In 1981 the researcher went near the nest the parent bird was threatend and flew awy, one of the nestling was killed by the sudden action. Another one died naturally, the two accidents made the survival young birds from 11 down to 9, so the nature increase rate from 0.104 to 0.095 and the (Ar) from 0.077 fell down to 0.061.

5 The successful and failure rate of breeding

The breeding success rate is 4/10, that the rate of a year is $4/18 = 22\%$. The failure rat is 60% and 78% separatly.

6 What's the future for their descendants

There are 9 nestling have been alived, 5 among them are captive, they are

mixed up with many kinds of birds in a small cage for many years in the park. 2 birds died in 1983 and 1985 separately. We do not know about the other descendants in wild.

Suggestion

We make the following suggestion for the protection of the white stork.

- 1 More nesting conditions should be created to increase the number of the white stork.

- 2 More research work and effective measures should be done to protect and educate the people.

Discussions

According to the distribution of the Oriental White Stork in northern east Asia. We can regard *Qiqihar* and *Xianghai* (Kirin province) as the southwest range of the breeding area of them.

- 2 Whether this one nest of the white storks is for same pair in every bred years worth to be discussed, because we couldn't put band on the parents of the birds. A pair or the male of the Oriental White Stork could nest in same place for many years. So I think that the datum of our studied during 18 years may be some use for their biology and protection.

Key words: The Oriental White storks, opportunity of breeding process, Analysis with the times and space factors.